

One example only was captured as it emerged with some specimens of *Rhinolophus luctus* (Temm.) from the mouth of a cave.

I have much pleasure in naming this species, which by its very large and complicated nose-leaf differs from all other forms known to me, after Mr. E. A. W. Cox, of the Sarawak Service, to whom I am indebted for the unique specimen.

XVIII.—*Description of a new Fish of the Family Cichlidæ from the French Congo.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Pelmatochromis Batesii.

Teeth in 3 to 5 series in each jaw, outer largest. Depth of body $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ times in total length, length of head 3 times. Snout broad, rounded, with straight profile, longer than the diameter of the eye, which is contained 4 times in length of head and 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in interorbital width; maxillary not reaching quite to below anterior border of eye; 4 series of scales on the cheek; large scales on the opercle. Gill-rakers short, 10 or 11 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal XV 10–11; spines increasing in length to the last, which measures $\frac{2}{5}$, or a little less than $\frac{2}{5}$, the length of the head; middle soft rays much produced, nearly as long as the head. Pectoral about $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Ventral produced in a filament, reaching origin of anal or beyond. Anal III 8; third spine as long as but stronger than last dorsal. Caudal rounded. Caudal peduncle deeper than long. Scales smooth, with fine concentric striation, 27–28 $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{9-10}$; lat. l. $\frac{18-19}{8-9}$. Dark olive-brown above, yellowish beneath, with very indistinct traces of darker cross-bars; a black or steel-blue opercular spot; fins greyish, soft dorsal, anal, and caudal with small blackish spots; outer rays of ventrals blackish.

Total length 120 millim.

Three specimens from the Benito River, collected for the British Museum by Mr. G. L. Bates.

This new species is most nearly related to *P. ocellifer*, Blgr., from the Congo, and *P. Ansorgii*, Blgr., from the Niger Delta. It differs in the longer snout and in the length of the dorsal spines, the middle spines not measuring more than $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the head.

In 1898 I gave a synopsis* of the seven species of this genus then known to me. As the number has now risen to thirteen it is advisable to publish a new key to their identification:—

- I. 6 or 7 series of teeth in the jaws; D. XIV 11-12;
pectoral nearly as long as head; caudal emarginate; sq. 26-27 $\frac{3-3\frac{1}{2}}{8-10}$ 1. *P. Buettikoferi*,
[Stdr.]
- II. 2 to 5 series of teeth in the jaws.
- A. Lower lateral line at least nearly as long as upper; pectoral at least as long as head; caudal truncate or emarginate.
- D. XIII-XIV 16-17; sq. 38-40 $\frac{5-6}{14-15}$; lat. l. $\frac{28-32}{26-28}$. 2. *P. Jentinki*,
[Stdr.]
- D. XV-XVI 14-15; sq. 55-58 $\frac{6-7}{18}$; lat. l. $\frac{25-31}{47-48}$.. 3. *P. polylepis*,
[Blgr.]
- D. XIV-XVI 12-14; sq. 31-36 $\frac{4-5}{8-10}$; lat. l. $\frac{21-27}{25-31}$. 4. *P. lateralis*,
[Blgr.]
- B. Lower lateral line short, confined to the caudal region.
1. D. XIII 11; pectoral as long as head; sq. 28-30 $\frac{4}{11}$; lat. l. $\frac{18-21}{10}$ 5. *P. congicus*, Blgr.
2. D. XIV-XVI 8-11; pectoral $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$ length of head.
- a. Caudal truncate or rounded-subtruncate; snout much longer than diameter of eye; maxillary not extending to below anterior border of eye. [Blgr.]
- Sq. 32 $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{9}$; 5 series of scales on cheek 6. *P. Welwitschii*,
- Sq. 29-31 $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{10}$; 3 or 4 series of scales on cheek 7. *P. Guentheri*,
[Sauv.]
- b. Caudal rounded or rounded-subacuminate; sq. 26-29 $\frac{2-3}{9-11}$.
- a. Snout longer than diameter of eye; maxillary not extending quite to below anterior border of eye; last dorsal spine longest; 4 series of scales on cheek 8. *P. Batesii*, Blgr.
- β . Snout not longer than eye.
- * Dorsal spines subequal from the fifth.
- Maxillary extending to below anterior border of eye; 3 series of scales on cheek; dorsal spines rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head 9. *P. ocellifer*,
[Blgr.]
- Maxillary not extending to below anterior border of eye; 3 or 4 series of scales on cheek; dorsal spines not quite $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head 10. *P. Ansorgii*,
[Blgr.]
- Maxillary extending to below anterior border of eye;

- 2 or 3 series of scales on cheek; dorsal spines
 about $\frac{1}{3}$ length of head 11. *P. subocellatus*,
 ** Last dorsal spine longest; maxillary [Gthr.
 not extending to below anterior
 border of eye; 2 or 3 series of scales
 on cheek 12. *P. pulcher*, Blgr.
 3. D. XVIII 7; pectoral $\frac{4}{5}$ length of head;
 caudal rounded; 2 series of scales on [Blgr.
 cheek. 13. *P. taniatus*,

XIX.—*Descriptions of Three new Genera and Seven new Species of Hymenoptera from Eastern Asia and Australia.*
 By P. CAMERON.

ANTHOPHILA.

CTENOAPIS, gen. nov.

The longer joint of the four posterior calcaria pectinated; the spurs bifid; the teeth unequal in length. Labrum deeply or moderately deeply incised in the middle at the apex. Mandibles unidentate. Radial cellule not quite so long as the two cubital cellules together; it is indistinctly appendiculated at the apex, which is moderately acutely pointed. There are two cubital cellules; the second receives both the recurrent nervures; it is narrowed at the top, being there about one third of its length on the lower side. Trophi long, the maxillary palpi?, the labial?-jointed. Antennæ stout; the basal joints of the flagellum broader than long, the apical longer than broad. Eyes long, parallel, reaching near to the base of the mandibles. Ocelli in a curve [••].

The body is only moderately pilose. The legs are stout; the hinder femora, tibiæ, and metatarsus are thickened; the recurrent nervures are received near the transverse cubitals; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial. In the female the hinder tibiæ and the metatarsus are thickly covered with long soft hair; the second and following ventral segments are fringed with long soft hair. The antennæ are placed above the clypeus and shortly below the middle of the eyes; the apical joint of the hinder tarsi is long and curved, longer than the middle three joints united. There is a short distinct longitudinal keel on either side of the mesonotum; the tegulæ are moderately large; there is no area on the base of the median segment; the face and clypeus are bare and flat.

The general form of this genus is somewhat like *Panurgus*, but it cannot readily be confounded with that genus. The